

IRELAND 'FIXING UP' TO GREET AMERICANS

First Rush of Tourists in Seven Years Seen This Summer.

INN KEEPERS READY

Railways in Fair Shape and Country Roads Are Being Patched Up.

GOOD FOOD PLENTIFUL

Prices Generally Are Not So High as Elsewhere Over Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes today the first of a series of articles on present day Ireland, written by a staff correspondent and forwarded from THE HERALD'S Dublin bureau. These articles deal chiefly with industrial, economic and social topics, and while taking into account the political uncertainties that still cloud the Irish sky, they present a hopeful picture of the future. Another article will be printed to-morrow, and the series will be continued daily until its conclusion.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Dublin, Feb. 15.

Ireland expects to be in fine fettle to receive floods of American tourists this summer. It will be the first time that "hordes" of Americans have been in Ireland in seven years. It has been a period of seven lean years for the hotel keepers, the jaunty car drivers and the tourist agencies. But prices in Ireland are not relatively as high as they are elsewhere in Europe and if there are still some items of comfort which will be lacking the geniality of welcome awaiting Americans will make up for it.

All of the essentials are still to be found. Food is abundant and excellent. Service is plentiful and courteous and in the main efficient, though tall of that casual quality that makes the Irish servant such a delight, and sometimes such a trial.

As throughout Europe, railway fares for first class tickets are still very high, and in Ireland the railway service, though adequate, has not yet returned to pre-war speed or frequency. Before the war road travel in motor cars and motor coaches was just beginning to develop. During the interwar troubles with the Government restrictions on motor travel it has of course languished. But fine private cars are available in Dublin, Cork, Belfast and other large centers for from a shilling to a shilling and three pence per mile for touring. In addition to this the tourist agencies and the railways have plans which they will put into effect rapidly as soon as political affairs assume a definite guise of settlement for the operation of large, new and comfortable fleets of char-a-bancs and public motor coaches on definite routes through the beautiful and historic parts of Kerry and Clare and Galway and Antrim.

Even last summer it was possible to make these trips in perfect comfort. And last year the roads were spotted with open and concealed trenches of the guerrilla warfare that did not cease until July. Local authorities have made rapid efforts to patch up these bad spots, and though some of the roads still suffer from the effects of heavy military traffic they are in the main good, and by the end of the spring will be perfectly safe.

Before the war it was the custom for all American tourists headed for Ireland to go ashore in lovely Queenstown harbor, and this summer for the first time the United States Lines, the White Star and the Cunard will make regular calls there, averaging three and four big ships a week.

Queenstown itself is rather hoping that it will see more of its visiting Americans than it did before the war. It used to be the custom then for them to pile into special trains to run along the south coast to Killybegs or up the narrow gauge, or by coach to Blarney. Since Queenstown was a "home from home" for so many men and officers of the American destroyer flotillas during the war, however, the natives believe many Americans will want to stop off for a day's sailing on the beautiful bay and cruise to Young's and other nearby points of interest. Queenstown hotel keepers, at the Rob Roy, the Queens and other hotels on the waterfront, are apologetic for the worn state of their carpets and furniture, but they are not apologetic, and need not apologize, either for their spotless linen, their excellent fare or their well stocked cellars.

Cork a Center of Interest.

Cork is likely also to be a new center of interest for Americans. Its desperate experiences during the fighting of the last two years have left many scars. The fine "broad street," as Cork men call Patrick street, looks like the main street of a Western mining town just now, for the premises burned in the great fire have been replaced by temporary wooden shacks with fine fronts and only one floor. Business is carried on briskly, however, and the life of the city is to all intents normal. Despite the horrible stories that come out of Cork as to the violence of the partisans the casual visitor will see little evidence of violence among the people with whom he comes in contact.

One of the hopefulness men about the coming season in Ireland is "Florie," the innkeeper and far famed head porter of the Imperial Hotel in Cork. Florie won't take a tip unless he likes you. He owns a nice bit of

GUNMEN TERRORIZE BELFAST ALL SUNDAY, BOMB HURLED

One Man Killed and Many Are Wounded—Worshippers Fired On—Police Are Attacked and Machine Gun Fire Is Incessant Over City.

BELFAST, March 5. (Associated Press).—Firing, which took place the greater portion of last night at various points in the city, continued throughout today, and as evening advanced became incessant. The firing seemed to be more in the nature of attempts at intimidation than for destruction.

Owen Hughes was shot and killed when riding in a street car in the York street district of this city last night. A bomb was thrown into the home of John Press on Lanark street during the night, and one of his sons and two daughters were wounded, one dangerously.

Worshippers returning home from morning services in the Townshend Street Presbyterian Church were fired on. They hurried for shelter, while police hurried to the spot and engaged in a duel with the gunmen. Two men of a party of troops who were passing at the time were shot.

The stock in the hotel he serves, and he will do anything for any of his guests from buying them an Irish estate to posting a letter. He says he was greatly worried by the bed times of the last few years, but his eye glitters with the light of romance when he tells little yarns to make the flesh creep about the days when every man in Cork was suspect by one side or the other and to be suspect meant living for the most part under the muzzles of well used pistols.

What is worrying most of the persons hoping for a large American tourist business this summer is the fact that the bitterest of the fighting went on in the most picturesque of the mountain country of the south and west. The biggest hotels on the lakes of Killarney were barracks for the Black and Tans. Every road of any importance was heavily and fully trenched. And there is many a boy and man who would have been earning an honest shilling leading the donkey, rowing the boat, or driving the motor car of the American tourist this summer who fell victim to the mysterious bullets of the bad old bitter days in the hills and along the bays.

Recent reports received from this region by John E. Moore of Dublin, the manager for Thomas Cook & Sons, indicate that there will be ample accommodation for all.

"Successful efforts have been made," he says, "to repair the damage of the seven lean years in many of the hotels. We have not yet completed our survey of this district's facilities, but what we have found leads me to believe that we will be able to book tourists through there with perfect confidence that they will be well cared for."

What will give additional interest to this part of the country this year is that almost every village has its own story of the recent fighting, and the local villager takes good care to see that each story is a romance. Some of them really are. Some of them savor of the most romantic exploits connected with the thousand year old ruins that dot the west of Ireland and whose stories will run back through the ages of chivalry to the age of savagery.

Clonakilty, Skibbereen, Baltimore, Bantry, Macroom, Kenmare, Parkinacilly, Valentia, Farranmore and Dingle, not to mention Killarney itself and other places, are names that figured in large and sometimes red and sinister letters in the annals of the last few years in Ireland.

Dublin Normal Again.

Life in Dublin has perhaps got back to normal more quickly than any place else in Ireland. There were bitter times in Dublin during the last few years, when one went about the streets constantly with the feeling that a gun was pointed at one's head, only to find on looking over one's shoulder that it was true. But people are doing their best to forget "Bloody Sunday," the "Croke Park Massacre" and other events that left gaunt ruins in the streets and empty spots by many hearthstones.

Dublin is a city as large as Washington, yet it has never had any night life or restaurant life. Efforts are now being made in the Dubliners' joy at the removal of curfew restrictions to start entertainment of this sort. The Gresham Hotel gives dances twice a week, and a number of small restaurants have sprung up about the city where dances and after theater parties go on every night.

"We can promise Americans the best of everything," said James Doyle, the manager of the Gresham Hotel. The Gresham went through hard times during the "war." Hugh the hall porter at the Gresham, is just as much of a figure in Irish life as Florie in Cork. He and Mr. Doyle looked down the muzzles of revolvers from both sides more times than they care to tell. Guests and members of the staff were constantly under suspicion. But that is all over now. The hotel runs smoothly, the cook operates skillfully and the Gresham is once more becoming a center of "down town" Irish social life.

The Shelbourne, on Stephen's Green, had a less exciting time of it than the Gresham. It has always been the rendezvous of the official society of the capital, and on an afternoon in horse show week, or when there is something special on the Dublin social, political or racing calendar, one might find half of the prominent officials, peers and other personages of the old regime having tea in the Shelbourne lounge. It is just around the corner from the famous Eldon Street Club, reputedly the most exclusive club in Europe, and the center of unionist sentiment. To-day the Shelbourne is as good a hotel as there is in any provincial town of England, with continental cooking, a cellar of rare quality and comfortable, well served rooms.

There are besides a dozen or more smaller hotels in Dublin, all of them well equipped, comfortable and well run. No account of Dublin would be complete without allusion to Jammets' restaurant. Jammets is a Frenchman and he has brought a real Parisian cuisine to Dublin. One can lunch or dine there as well as at Volans' or La Rue's or any of the great Parisian restaurants of the boulevards.

The Dolphin is Dublin's other restaurant institution. It lies just down the street from Dublin Castle. During Easter of 1916 a sort of tacit truce extended to the Dolphin and the officers of both fighting forces used to slip in there in pauses of the hostilities, glare balefully at one another and have a drink together. Bullets have flown about its doors often since then, but it still remains a great gathering place, particularly at lunch time, for officials, business men and lawyers from the courts just across the river.

To-night most of the churches were sparsely attended owing to the incessant machine gun fire. Throughout the day and evening the newspaper offices were overwhelmed with telephone calls from people anxious to know the nature and extent of the disorders.

Saturday night in the York street district was one of the worst since August. For hours, before and after the curfew firing was general over a wide area. Simultaneous attacks were made on police patrols, including the attempt to murder two policemen, in which one of the policemen was wounded and the assailants escaped. Later the gunmen, emboldened by their successes, kept up a constant sniping fire. At 11 o'clock the curfew hour, the police brought a machine gun into action in the zone where the firing was taking place.

News has been received of a border affair at Caledon, Tyrone County, in which three civilians were wounded by special constables, two of them seriously.

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Belfast Apologetic.

Belfast is shamefacedly apologetic about its hotels. The Royal Avenue Hotel and one or two others rate as first class hostels, but no visitor to Belfast who knows any Belfast man is ever advised to stay at any of them. If Belfast ever settles down, the first thing it does will be to build a modern hotel, and it will be a fine one, according more nearly to American standards of comfort and luxury than any other in Europe, according to Belfast's ambition. For the present, however, the native, despite his reputation for dour unapproachability, will throw open the doors of his club and his home to a visitor rather than lend him to a hotel—and Belfast hospitality is one of the most charming things in the world.

The Connemara coast will again be a Mecca for British as well as for American tourists, and already British tourists are appearing for the salmon fishing in the Shannon and other rivers, which is a device to draw to be the finest salmon fishing in the world. The lovely, rocky Connemara coast, indented with sandy bays and washed by the full tide of the Gulf Stream in all its midocean blue, is warm and sunny for weeks at a time in the summer and has long been one of the most popular bathing resorts in the British Isles.

It is in the islands off this coast, the Arran Islands off Galway, Achill Island off Mayo and far Tory Island and the others off the coasts of Donegal, that the true Irish type of feminine beauty is supposed to exist unspoiled by all its barefooted, blue-eyed, blackhaired glory. Special efforts are to be made by the local people this summer to promote excursions to these islands, as the natives are in dire poverty if not in actual want, and such gains as they can gather as boatmen and porters and servants for their lists will be a godsend to them.

The coasts of Derry and Antrim with the Giant's Causeway and the other marvels of the pillared basalt have been little affected by the troubles in the south and facilities for carrying and entertaining tourists there are practically intact. By summer every one confidently expects that if Ulster decides to remain out of the Irish Free State some friendly movement will have been reached and the difficulty of crossing the border, a difficulty which now amounts to real peril, will have been done away with.

A second article on Ireland will be printed in to-morrow's "New York Herald," in which the part America can play in the building up of a new and free Ireland is discussed.

REPUBLICAN ARMY UNITS SEIZE LIMERICK HOTELS

Action Follows Proclamation Declaring Republic.

DUBLIN, March 5. (Associated Press).—Units of the Irish Republican Army from Cork, Tipperary and Clare arrived in Limerick early Sunday and commandeered the principal hotels. The men said the incursion was made with the purpose of upholding the recent proclamation of the Brigadier of the Mid-Limerick Irish Republican Army declaring for a Republic, in connection with which general headquarters took disciplinary measures.

A despatch from Limerick February 15 said a proclamation was issued that day on behalf of the Mid-Limerick Brigade of the Irish Republican Army refusing to recognize the heads of the army or the Provisional Government and pledging allegiance to the "existing republic."

UNREST IN RANKS OF INDIAN REGIMENTS

Sikhs and Punjabis Stirred Up by Agitators.

ALLAHABAD, India, March 5.—The Pioneer reports that there was "slight trouble recently" among the Fourteenth Sikh and the Nineteenth Punjabi Jullundur. Both these regiments have excellent war records.

The newspaper says the trouble began when two Sikhs donned Gandhi caps and were punished. Six others offended similarly, after which twenty of the Sikhs deserted. One Punjabi company went on a hunger strike, but the trouble, according to the Pioneer, has subsided.

Both regiments were about to go on service overseas. It is said the men recently came under the influence of agitators.

GAS KILLS FATHER AND SON.

Steve Burner Found Turned On in Elizabeth Home.

George Straub, aged 51, and his son, George, Jr., aged 17, who lived alone, were found dead from gas poisoning last night in their home at 1155 Washington avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. The bodies were found by Anna, aged 13, a daughter, who lived with her mother at 823 Martin street, and who went to the rooms every Sunday to tidy them up.

CONCILIATE ULSTER, DEMAND OF COLLINS

He Warns That Treaty Can Bankrupt North if She Stays Out.

OPPOSES ANY COERCION

Dublin Crowds Cheer Free State Leaders at Opening of Campaign.

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Before a crowd manifestly favorable, spontaneous and apparently unanimous in its feeling, Michael Collins, man of the people and head of the provisional Government, scored repeatedly to-day in the most brilliant speech of his career delivered in opening the campaign in favor of the Anglo-Irish treaty in the coming election. The enormous and enthusiastic crowd, one of the most representative Dublin has seen, stood by the old House of Parliament, despite gusts of rain, and heard this vigorous young leader, in his opponents' own words against them and expressed good sense in pithy phrases to catch the imagination of the common people.

On another platform at the other side of the building a huge crowd heard Arthur Griffith in a clear, pointed speech, which was short because he is slightly ill from overwork. The crowd had heard several good preliminary speeches by Joseph McGrath, Minister of Labor, and William Cosgrave, Minister for Home Affairs.

Collins told the great assembly it was only because the treaty had been signed that De Valera could shout so loudly for the republic. Griffith told the crowd that the treaty gave full independence and that they (the leaders) were determined to see the people should have a free decision as to its merits. The position in the northeast, he said, was not ideal, but there were only two alternative lines—coercion or conciliation. Which ever alternative was adopted, neither would be adopted wholeheartedly. All were agreed against coercion, but the treaty contained forces for persuasion which would bring the northeast into bankruptcy if it stayed out of the Free State.

Will Retain Volunteers.

Collins opened his speech by recalling the history of the Irish Parliament, brought to mind and declared a great mistake was made in 1782 when separation was secured and the volunteers were disbanded. "But we have no intention of disbanding our volunteers now," he declared amidst cheers. He reached the heart of every Irishman who has become disgusted with the regime of the most lawless by declaring: "We want your support to suppress crime and disorder. We want your support for the police force we are forming. We will have a people's guard for the protection of all parties and classes. Will your opponents hinder and obstruct that course? Will they go on making difficulties? We have a right to hear the answers to these questions. Let them hear the answers."

In connection with this point he recalled the tragedy of Friday, when the son-in-law of John Redmond was shot dead in the heart of the city while trying to catch a thief. He also recalled De Valera's warning at the closing session of the Dail Eireann against the creating of a police force and using any means of policing except the Irish Republican army. Here an extraordinary thing occurred. Probably for the first time De Valera's name was slightly but noticeably booed.

Free State an Oasis.

The main points in Collins's speech were that the treaty made it possible to resume the campaign for a republic, which was abandoned last July; that the free state was a new oasis in the desert of Ireland's struggle; instead of ignoring it as De Valera in drawing his simile advised, they would stand by it and defend it, and then go on; that the treaty was the best guarantee of freedom that could be got on paper; that De Valera's tactics in splitting the country would not abolish the Republic, but would lead to the annihilation of Ireland, and finally that he meant to abolish a police force for which he needed the support of the people. The speech closed with an appeal for the abandonment of fighting, which he declared was for vital and patriotic ends was necessary and noble, but when it became an end in itself, was depravity.

Griffith's speech covered familiar ground. He pointed out that the treaty recognized the nationhood of Ireland and that the opponents offered no alternative, their only prescription for improving Ireland's lot being to keep the body lacerated. Griffith charged that the opponents of the treaty were gambling with the lives and fortunes of the nation and urged acceptance of the treaty with which the present generation of Irishmen could live and see Ireland established for the Irish.

DUBLIN, March 5. (Associated Press).—Crowds which gathered to-day for the opening of the campaign in favor of acceptance of the Anglo-Irish (Irish Free State) treaty were not only because of their vast proportions but the high degree of enthusiasm evinced. Notwithstanding the rain, which turned College Green into a veritable forest of umbrellas, the people stayed to hear all the speakers.

With the exception of a minor flag incident, when girls and women tore down a Free State tricolor, perfect order was maintained by the British police. The recent crowd feared and bowed the women for the flag affair, and attempts at interruption by a handful of the same women who remained near the platform were drowned out by popular protest.

The flag incident occurred at the platform from which Mr. Collins was speaking. A large tricolor was just about to be hoisted when a band of girls and women, members of the Republican organization, rushed to the platform, seized the flagstaff and pulled down and tore up the flag. There was a struggle for possession of the remnants of it. When a majority of the women had been escorted to the outskirts of the crowd by the Provisional Government's police another flag was hoisted.

DUBLIN POSTAL STRIKE AVERTED BY INQUIRY

DUBLIN, March 5.—Agreements were signed to-day by the Postmaster of the Provisional Government and the president of the Irish Postal Union providing for the immediate establishment of an independent commission to inquire into post office wages and conditions. The commission is to present its findings on the wage question before May 15 and is empowered to recommend that it would have effected 15-000 from March 1.

The threatened strike over a ten shilling cut in wages has thus been averted. It would have affected 15,000 employees in Ireland, with the exception of Ulster.

Republic or Monarchy; Issue May Face Germany

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REPUBLIC versus monarchy may be the issue in the next German Presidential election. The democratic party leaders are urging that instead of a free for all contest, with each of the eight German parties backing its own candidate, there should be only two nominees, one backed by all who favor a republic, the other by the monarchist parties. Who the republican candidate may be is undecided; but indications point to President Ebert, in that the coalition parties already have committed themselves informally to support the former saddle maker. The most prominent monarchist candidate is sight at present is Herr von Kehr, ex-Premier of Bavaria. The election probably will not be held before autumn.

CHADBOURNE FACES CHARGES BY BAR

Continued from First Page.

closure; but I deem it proper to state that I have anxiously and thoroughly examined the evidence relating to these two transactions and that I have volunteered to defend Mr. Chadbourne as a brother lawyer because I believe him to be unjustly accused and innocent of any breach of ethics in connection with either of these transactions.

"I hope that the press will, in fairness, withhold expressing any opinion on one side and perhaps on the other, until the decision of the decision of the Appellate Division on the merits of the charges now to be submitted for the consideration of that court."

Last night Mr. Chadbourne, who has been confined by illness to his home, 910 Fifth avenue, declared that he had known of the numerous rumors and their various shapes and forms, that have been floating about the city for some weeks. He preferred, he said, to let Mr. Guthrie do his talking at the present although he freely admitted that he had known of the coming charges for some time.

From two prominent members of the Bar Association THE NEW YORK HERALD reporter learned that there had been much discussion in the meetings of the grievance committee concerning \$125,000 given to Mr. Chadbourne by Mr. Gould. Last night Mr. Guthrie said that part of that sum represented any fraction of the \$500,000 Mr. Gould received as commissions from the sale of the Western Union stock.

The \$125,000 was received by Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Guthrie said, but it represented legal fees and fees for other services. Among the various rumors was one that this sum represented Mr. Chadbourne's share of the stock sale commissions. It was learned that this was not the case and that the Grievance Committee has no so charged.

Another report, also denied by Mr. Guthrie, had it that the legal fee paid to Mr. Chadwick by George Gould had been taken not out of Mr. Gould's own money, but from the estate, and that Mr. Chadbourne knew this. This New York Herald reporter asked one member of the Grievance Committee about this rumor, and he declared that the committee had been informed that Mr. Chadbourne had been paid a fee of \$125,000, but that it did not find that there was anything unethical in Mr. Chadbourne's conduct on that score.

It is not known just what the executive committee of the Bar Association has recommended to the Appellate Division, except that it believes that in justice to Mr. Chadbourne and the legal profession the charges should be heard by the court and that the court should decide whether Mr. Chadbourne is guilty of unethical practice.

If he is found guilty the Bar Association may reprimand him, suspend him from practice, or disbar him. That anything like so heavy a punishment is even considered in Mr. Chadbourne's case, even if he is declared guilty, is so improbable as to be dismissed without consideration according to another prominent lawyer.

Brothers and Sisters at Odds.

The legal proceedings in which Mr. Chadbourne acted as attorney for Mr. Gould became prominent. Frank Gould and his sister, the Duchess de Talleyrand, declared that George Gould had been mismanaging their father's estate for twenty-six years. George Gould made immediate denial of all the charges and he had the support of his other sister, Helen Gould Shepard, who backed him with affidavits. Walter B. Walker, 135 Broadway, acted as counsel in the initial proceedings for Frank Gould and Frederic R. Coudert represented the Duchess.

At that time Walter F. Carter, 100 Broadway, guardian ad item for Dorothy Gould, charged that George Gould without authority, had sold the Western Union securities in question at a profit of \$620,401 and that Mr. Gould had failed to turn over that sum to the estate, keeping it as his own, until he had been served with an order for an examination before trial, when he placed the money without interest to the credit of the estate.

Eventually the litigation became notable, among other things, for the array of legal talent engaged on both sides. The late John B. Stanchfield represented George Gould's children and Alton B. Parker became counsel for Frank Gould. On June 30, 1919, Supreme Court Justice Whitaker removed George Gould from his trusteeship and ordered that the great estate be divided into six separate and distinct trust funds.

Mr. Chadbourne has been more or less prominent in Democratic and independent political circles. He was a warm admirer of President Wilson and was designated by the latter as a representative of the public at the convocation of labor and capital held in Washington in October, 1919. At that time those who opposed his appointment called him "a radical capitalist." He was a member of the War Trade Board. On several occasions he has been asked for the chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, and was seriously considered as Tammany's candidate for Mayor of New York in 1916.

He has always been associated with the more liberal factions of the Democratic party, and for a time was president of the American Association for Labor Legislation. However, he declared that he was not at all concerned whether he was called radical or not, just so long as he was known as an opponent of what he termed "Utopian, Marxian and revolutionary Socialism."

An effort was made last night by THE NEW YORK HERALD to obtain a statement from George J. Gould. At Mr. Gould's house it was said that he was not at home.

MURDER REPORT A HOAX.

Some one telephoned to Police Headquarters last evening at 7 o'clock that a man had been shot and killed at Broadway and Forty-second street. Several policemen, with Detectives McKaffee and Coner, were sent there from the West Forty-seventh street station, but could find no one who had been hurt.

BERRY, GIANT ROOKIE, HERO IN FIRE RESCUE

Football Star Saved Aged Woman; Says Nothing.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. SAN ANTONIO, March 5.—Howard Berry, one time football star at the University of Pennsylvania and national intercollegiate all around champion on track and field, is a hero to-night. Berry, who is bare with the Giants as a candidate for an infield position, late last night rescued an aged woman in-

valid from flames, which destroyed a residence in the heart of the city, and led in helping an entire family from the burning building.

Berry kept his work a secret, but to-night a resident of San Antonio came into the Menger, where the Giants are stopping, and told the story.

AGED WOMAN DIES IN FIRE.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., March 5.—Miss Cassie Perkins, 70 years old, was suffocated and one fireman was injured when apartments on the upper floors of the three story brick Medina Building in Davis Square, West Somerville, were burned out early to-day.


RUMORS START RUN ON BANK.

First National of Bangor, Me., Has Large Surplus.

BANGOR, Me., March 5.—The First National Bank of this city has a statement to-night took cognizance of a run on the institution in which it said about \$85,000 had been withdrawn by small depositors in the last three days.

The statement asserted that the run was due to unfounded rumors and that the bank had resources of \$1,300,000 in excess of deposits and other liabilities, with more than \$1,000,000 on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston which was immediately available.

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